

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

A. Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 12 of page 4 with the following paragraph:

System 100 includes light sources 102 (102R, 102G, 102B), a dichroic filter group 104, light modulating array 105, and a scanning mirror 106. Light sources 102 may be semiconductor lasers for emitting a beam 103 (103R, 103G, 103B) suitable for displaying a video image on a display screen 107. In the example of FIG. 1, light source 102R emits a laser beam 103R having a wavelength of about 430nm 632nm to represent the red color of a multi-color video image; light source 102G emits a laser beam 103G having a wavelength of about 632nm 532nm to represent the green color of the multi-color video image; and light source 102B emits a laser beam 103B having a wavelength of about 532nm 430nm to represent the blue color of the multi-color video image. System 100 may be configured to operate with laser beams having a wavelength below about 800nm and above about 900nm, preferably between about 400nm and about 700nm.

B. Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 21 of page 8 (which continues to page 9) with the following paragraph:

As applied to ribbon light modulators, a high power beam impinging on a middle portion of a reflective surface of a ribbon can result in a high thermal gradient between the middle portion and the end portion of the ribbon. Depending on the power density of the beam, a ribbon that is 200μm long may have a middle portion at about 200°C to 300°C, and an end portion at about 60°C. With a reflective surface comprising aluminum, this relatively large thermal gradient may lead to thermally induced diffusion of aluminum atoms from the middle end portion to the middle end portion of the ribbon. The thermally induced diffusion of atoms due to thermal gradient is also known as the “Soret effect”. Large thermal gradients may damage a ribbon by inducing cracking and other structural damage.